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CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION.

Civil Service Discussed in Both Houses—A Scheme to Make Another Pension List.

BUT LITTLE WORK DONE

In either branch of Congress, little has been accomplished during the session. The House has passed a bill for the relief of the pensioners of the late General Sherman, and a bill for the relief of the pensioners of the late General Sherman. The Senate has passed a bill for the relief of the pensioners of the late General Sherman, and a bill for the relief of the pensioners of the late General Sherman.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18th.—Civil Service again came in during the week for considerable discussion. The Republicans seem very much divided on the question of abolishing the system or amending it, others believe it should be maintained in its present form. A pretty strong movement has been started in the House, and it is a matter of doubt whether it will be a matter of doubt. The chief features of the week are in their order, as follows:

Tuesday, (Dec. 14th).—The Senate was in session for one hour and a half, during which time a few bills of local importance, pension bills, petitions, memorial, etc., were presented to the Senate. At 12:15 Mr. Hoar (Massachusetts) moved to adjourn as a token of sympathy and respect for the President in the loss of his mother, Mrs. Nancy Abigail McKinley, whose funeral at that hour was about to take place in Canton, Ohio.

Wednesday, (Dec. 15th).—The bill to prohibit the export of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean was taken up as unfinished business. After a lengthy discussion it came to a vote and passed the Senate, 27 yeas, and 14 nays. The bill makes it unlawful for American citizens to kill fur seals in the North Pacific Ocean, and it is a violation of the law to export the same. The bill was introduced by Mr. Hoar (Massachusetts) and was supported by Mr. Brewster (New York) and Mr. Sherman (New York).

Thursday, Dec. 16th.—Mr. Frye of Maine, from the Committee on the Yukon, reported a bill for the purchase and construction of a vessel for the Revenue Cutter service on the Yukon. The bill was introduced by Mr. Frye and was supported by Mr. Sherman (New York) and Mr. Brewster (New York).

Friday, Dec. 17th.—A joint resolution reported from the Committee on International Expositions, accepting the invitation of the Secretary of War for an International Fisheries Exposition to be held at the city of Bergen, Norway, from May to October, 1898, was taken up. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Sherman (New York) and was supported by Mr. Brewster (New York) and Mr. Frye (Maine).

Mr. Pritchard (North Carolina) addressed the Senate in advocacy of a resolution to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the pensioners of the late General Sherman. He proposed that the pensioners of the late General Sherman should be paid the same amount as the pensioners of the late General Sherman.

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(Continued on 2d page.)

GOOD ROADS VS. WIDE TIRES.

SOME INTERESTING READING ON HOW TO MAKE GOOD ROADS—WHAT OTHER STATES ARE DOING.

For the improvement of the Public Roads—The Advantages of Wide Tires on Dirt Roads—How to Secure Their Adoption.

The subject of wide tires on wagons and other vehicles is a desirable one, attracting a considerable amount of attention in North Carolina at the present time. It is a matter of great importance in every country, but especially in States like our own, where we must, at least for some years to come do most of our hauling over dirt roads.

The following notes are submitted as a contribution to the discussion of the subject:

WIDE-TIRE LAWS IN OTHER STATES AND COUNTRIES.

In Michigan there is a rebate of one-fourth of the road tax on all property that is used for hauling only wagons hauling 800 pounds or over with three tires and a half, inches or over.

In New York there is a rebate of half of the road-tax (total rebate, however, not to exceed \$1) allowed to all persons using only wagons and other vehicles drawn by two horses, with tires not less than three inches wide.

In Ohio, general statute makes it unlawful in any county having a macadamized or gravel road, for persons or corporations or firms to transport over these roads, in any vehicle having a tire less than three inches in width, a burden of more than two tons, or a load of more than two tons.

In Indiana, Kentucky, Vermont, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts laws have been adopted looking to the encouragement of the use of wide tires.

In Wisconsin there is a rebate in taxes equivalent to the tax on all wagons using wide tires; and this has resulted in an extended use of growing use of wide tires, with most beneficial effects on the roads.

In most European countries the wide tire is in common use, and the hind and fore axles are often of different lengths. In France tires are generally four to six inches wide, and the fore axle fourteen inches shorter than the rear.

The rolling or packing capacity on the road, from each wagon is from sixteen to twenty-four inches. In Germany wagons must have tires at least four inches wide, and lighter vehicle tires at two and a half inches wide.

In Switzerland heavy wagons must have tires six inches wide, and lighter wagons and other vehicles narrower tires in proportion.

EXPERIMENTAL TESTS SHOW ADVANTAGES OF WIDE TIRES.

In Candaga county, N. Y., a few years ago, a company hauling stone adopted wagons with front tires four inches wide, and hind tires six inches wide, and fore axles shorter than hind axles.

Some people ridiculed the wagons, and declared that the managers of the company were crazy. But these wagons steadily improved the roads and reduced cost of hauling twenty-five per cent. The result was a great saving in time and money.

Other people in the community are beginning to use wide tires.

Experiments by the Studebaker Wagon Company, in Indiana, made some years ago, found the hauling even on ordinary macadam roads there was a decided gain in using wide tires; and for hauling about farms on sod and ordinary fields, there was very great advantage in the use of wide tires.

Experiments recently made in Utah showed that on fairly stiff sod, grass and farm meadow lands, forty per cent. heavier loads could be hauled by the same team and wagon.

Some recent tests in Ohio showed that on meadow and freshly plowed land the same team could pull double the load on a wagon with three-inch tires than could be pulled on a wagon with two-inch tires.

And again, in Missouri, some recent experiments showed that on a blue-grass sward a team that could just draw a load of 2,000 pounds on a wagon with two-inch tires, could draw on the same sward, 3,248 pounds on a wagon with three-inch tires, a gain of 41.6 per cent.

Advantages in the use of the wide tire may be summarized as follows: (1) Less injury to the roads. (2) The travel with wide-tire wagons actually benefits the roads, by rolling and packing the surface.

HOW TO SECURE THE ADOPTION OF WIDE TIRES.

There cannot be much difference of opinion concerning the advantages of wide tires, but the practical question is, how we can best secure their adoption in North Carolina. Two plans are suggested in the following notes:

(1) After a given date, two or more states in advance make it a misdemeanor for any person to use a wagon with tires of less than a given width—say three inches for a wagon pulled by two horses, and five inches for a wagon pulled by four horses. Or, what would be equivalent to this, impose a tax of say \$5 per annum, after a certain date, on all persons using wagon tires less than the above, as a police regulation for the protection of the roads.

(2) A plan adopted in several States is to allow a rebate in taxes to all persons using wide-tired wagons. In some cases this rebate is equivalent to what would otherwise be the tax on the wagon. In other cases, it is equivalent to one-half of the road tax on property, which would otherwise be paid by the person using wide-tired wagons, if, in-

A BIG STEAL.

How to Save \$10,000,000 a Year—Make the Postoffice Department More Than Self-Sustaining—We Can Build a Postal Telegraph System and Put a Telegraph Office in Every Town in the South—The United States With This \$10,000,000,000 Which Would Be Saved in One Year—This Would Enable the People to Build a New Road and Over the Country at Ten Cents a Mile.

Senator Butler in a recent speech in the U. S. Senate showed that if the railroads were to haul mail as cheap as they do express we would save over \$18,000,000 per year on what we now pay the railroads for hauling the mails.

They haul freight from New Orleans to San Francisco, 2,500 miles, for 80 cents per hundred for private parties, and charge Uncle Sam 85 cents per hundred for 488 miles. The Florida Central railroad receives \$20 per hundred per 500 mile haul, see Postmaster General's report, page 382. In addition to the enormous price per pound we pay for the mails we also pay rent for the cars in which the mails are carried.

We pay \$3,000,000 a year for rent. This is more than twice what we would pay to build the cars. A postal car will last 20 years. So we see that in twenty years we pay enough car rent to buy and pay for twenty-four hundred cars.

This is \$18,000,000 of the peoples taxes given to the railroads as a clear gift each year. It is a steal. Of course we would not want to build a lobby in Washington and spend millions of dollars if necessary to prevent any action by Congress to build a postal telegraph system.

Let us make the railroads haul the mails at a fair price. Let us make them haul the express at a fair price. Let us make the people's government as cheap as they haul express for the express companies, and then we will save millions of dollars a year to build a postal telegraph system better than the Western Union. A system that would put a telegraph office or telephone office in every town in the United States and at the same time enable us to reduce the telegraph rate to ten cents a message. Remember we will save enough in one year to do this. In the next two years we would save enough to enable us to establish free rural delivery and have mail delivered free to every man's door in America as it is now done in the cities.

Remember there are the benefits and blessings that will be given the whole people for the first three years, if we will stop this steal. Remember that if we will stop this steal we will save the people \$18,000,000 a year, and we will save the people \$18,000,000 a year, and we will save the people \$18,000,000 a year.

While the bill which passed the Senate, and which will be introduced in the House, is a great wrong, it is a great wrong for a trial by jury, yet it is deemed entirely inadequate and insufficient. It is a great wrong for a trial by jury for any offense charged, but also that we as workers and citizens shall not be restrained in the exercise of our lawful rights.

For every one of the above reforms Senator Butler has taken the lead in the Senate. He deserves the entire credit for passing a bill to provide for a trial by jury in contempt cases.—Business Manager CAUCASIAN.

TRAFFIC WITH MONEY ORDERS.

Postoffice Department Seeking a Modification of Their Present Form. Washington Post.

After a trial of about four years of the present form of money order the Postoffice Department is seeking legislation to discontinue its further use. It was a result of the work of the Dockery Commission, which required that as a measure of precaution and to prevent frauds on the department, the form of order to be used should be provided with marginal figures, which, when issued, were to be cut in such shape as would serve as a check on the postmaster and the payee alike. So intricate was the system, however, that numerous mistakes were made.

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A SPLENDID PUBLIC RECORD.

HON. GEO. E. HUNT INFORMS COL. F. H. STITH SOME THINGS THAT SENATOR BUTLER HAS DONE

Since his Election to the U. S. Senate—How the Golden Rule (Endorsed by This Record) Has Kept His Readers Ignorant of This Record.

Col. F. H. Stith.

DEAR SIR:—By permission of the Editor of the Progressive Farmer, I will comply with your request, viz: Tell you in writing, some of the good things Senator Butler has done and tried to do, since he took his seat as Senator.

We wish to call your attention—To the fact that Senator Butler had not been in his seat one month before he introduced a bill to prohibit the further issuance of bonds, and by his vigorous and persistent efforts, for some three or four months, succeeded in getting the bill through the Senate. Was not that a good thing, Colonel? I think you are too honest not to answer in the affirmative. And if you answer score one just here, the score one man in either of the two old parties that started out with such a record in less than one month's time after taking his seat? If you know of one, let us have his name and of what party.

2. Senator Butler was the first Senator to introduce an amendment to the Constitution providing for an income tax. The money power had doubtless influenced the Supreme Court to decide an income tax unconstitutional. That put the tax to rest unless the constitution could be changed or amended. And the very fact that both Houses of Congress had passed an income tax law, indicated that a majority of the people and their representatives believed such a law to be just and right. Quite a number had denounced and criticized the Supreme Court for its action in the matter, but they did nothing to remedy the wrong. It remained for our Senator from North Carolina, Marion Butler, to introduce a bill to change the Constitution of the United States so as to legalize an income tax. This bill, introduced by the Senator from North Carolina, was a great wrong, (namely, by providing for a trial by jury), yet it is deemed entirely inadequate and insufficient.

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Children's Corner

Christmas Bells.

I heard the bells of Christmas day
The old familiar carols play.
And wild and sweet,
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good will to men,
And thought how, as the day came
The bells of old Christmas
Had rung along
The unbroken ring
Of peace on earth, good will to men,
Till ringing, swelling on its way
The earth resounded in night light day,
A voice, a cheer,
Of peace on earth, good will to men.
—Longfellow.

Some Questions.

NEWTON GROVE, N. C., Dec. 18, 1897.
MR. EDITOR:—My papa takes your paper and I like to read it very much. It is a welcome visitor to our home once a week. I intended to answer some questions, but there was not any in your last paper.
How many languages are there?
How many letters, words, verses, chapters and books in the Bible?
How many times does the word "and" occur in the Bible, and the word "Lord"?
Where and how many times does the word "revere" occur in the Bible?
I will close, wishing you much success.
LELA WILLIAMS.

An Interesting Letter.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 18, 1897.
MR. EDITOR:—I have been reading the children's letters in THE CAUCASIAN lately, and I thought I would write one too. I am a little girl eight years old, I go to school at the Centennial Graded School of this city. My teacher's name is Miss Lizzie Bellamy, I think I learn very fast under her teaching. I think a great deal of her.

I go to Sunday-school every Sunday at the Baptist Tabernacle, this is the largest Sunday-school in the State; it has over one thousand members. We are going to have a fine time on Christmas. My Sunday School teachers are named Mr. and Mrs. Joe Weather, all we children love them.

My papa is a printer and sets type on THE CAUCASIAN. This is my first letter and I hope you will publish it in the Children's Column. I will now close by asking my little friends a question.

What two chapters in the Bible read the same?
Wishing you and your many readers a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, I remain yours most affectionately.
LESSIE MAY HUGHES,
No. 218, E. Lenoir St.

Macao, the Cuban Patriotic.

BUNTON, DARE CO., N. C.

Dec. 12, 1897.

EDITOR OF THE CAUCASIAN:—As my first letter escaped your waste basket I will venture on another. In this letter I want to tell you your readers about Antonio Macao, of Cuba. He took passage on the Nova Scotia bark J. W. Dreeser, for New York in July, 1896, and the ship was wrecked on the Diamond Shoals twelve miles at sea, off Cape Hatteras, N. C. The crew and passengers, the latter consisting of Antonio Macao, his mother and twin sister were rescued and safely landed on the beach by Capt. Pat. Etheridge and crew of the Cape Hatteras Life Saving Station. We always meet the life-boat when she lands with a shipwrecked crew.

My sister Tinda took Antonio in her arms and brought him home and he has been our honored guest ever since; he is black and white, he is as white as the snow, and where he is black he is as black as the ink of Weyler. He neither speaks Spanish or English, but has a language peculiar to his race. By his fondness for rats and mice, and where he is black he is a Chinaman, but he is a true Cuban. After being out of his room in the morning and ruin my slumbers by uttering an unearthly "me you," but I have to pay his intrusions by unnoticed because he is a "Cuban patriot."

I have heard of a firm in Statesville who offers to trade "moonshine" for rats, they ought to give "moon" and "shine" to Macao.

Yours truly,

F. E. SIMPSON, JR.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

By Laura L. Atkins in the Youth's Advocate.

Helen Charteris sat in the library of her beautiful home, gazing into the glowing coals that cast a cheerful look over the room. It was magnificently furnished; the carpet was a soft, rich color; the furniture, mahogany. Around the walls were low book shelves, filled with wonderfully bound books, and above them hung a few paintings. Marble and bronze statues adorned niches in the walls and the cabinet over the mantel, while Oriental rugs were spread on the floor. Mr. Charteris had spent a large fortune in making his home beautiful for his wife and daughters, and Helen had ever been happy in these surroundings, and was brightest in her home. There was a large lawn in front of it, where the grass was always a bright emerald, and large trees shaded it. In the summer the magnolia blossoms and the jasmine lured the air with their rich perfumes. Helen was a beautiful girl, and reigned as a queen in the mist of all this loveliness.

But to-day her heart was heavy and sad; her large, dark eyes were sunken; her once bright cheek now pale and thin; while her sable garments told the sad story. Her home, as you may have already guessed, was in the far South, and for many months the yellow fever had raged in the town, leaving many homes sad and desolate. She herself had been very ill, and when she recovered, it was to see her mother and two little sisters laid to rest in the quiet Greenwood. She was left alone with her father to comfort him in his almost unbearable sorrow. He looked to her for everything, for she was very much like her mother both in feature and disposition; therefore for her sake she tried to be brave.

It was now only a week before Christmas, and Helen was thinking over the past, when this season was the gladdest of all the year. She thought of how, the Christmas before, she had planned such sweet

surprise for her loved ones, and of the keen delight her little sisters had taken in her gifts—and now they were gone! It would not seem like Christmas without the children, whose merry voices had made such glad music. The longer she mused over the past, the harder the present seemed to bear, and the tears fell rapidly down her cheeks. Finally she went to the window to watch the passers-by, some in their handsome carriages with liveried drivers, some walking briskly along with their gay, happy faces, meeting others who were ragged garments and carried heavy bundles of baskets. There passed merry groups of girls on their way home from shopping expeditions, telling Christmas secrets. Then she noticed a group of children playing in the street, all of them ragged and dirty and hungry-looking, and suddenly there dawned on her mind the thought of making a happy Christmas for some of the poor children to whom dear old Santa Claus never made a visit.

She went back to her chair and began to think and try to devise some plan of work. She had never worked among the poor, therefore did not know just how to begin; yet when she made up her mind to do a certain thing, there was no turning back when mountains of difficulty arose before her. She either tried to find a guide or struggled bravely on alone.

Her reverie was soon broken, however, by the announcement of a caller, her pastor, Rev. Oscar Dalton. He was a young man of handsome form and a face that revealed a strong and deep. He was an earnest, practical man, a fine preacher, and though he was only assistant pastor, all the congregation liked him. The regular pastor was a very old man, so most of the duties of visiting devolved on young Dalton; yet his labors were not confined within the limits of his own church. No one knew the good he did among the poor of the town, for his deeds were done in secret, yet many were the homes that blessed the name of Oscar Dalton.

After a short conversation on everyday topics, mention was made of the Christmas season—its deep meaning, that so many lose sight of.

"But, Mr. Dalton," said Helen, "I have not taken any pleasure in the thoughts of it. It is so different from last Christmas, and it does not seem like Christmas since mamma and my dear little ones are gone, and with out planning for them it loses all its meaning to me."

"Yes, Miss Helen, it is a lonely time for you; but try to make some one else happy, and you will be happy too."

"I was looking out of the window this morning and saw a group of poor children on the street, and I wondered how many of them knew anything about the Christmas child and the Star of Bethlehem. I would be so glad to make a happy time for some of them, but I don't know how to do it. Can you suggest a way?"

"I don't know just how you could do it, but I have organized a little school among some of the very poor, and I know their will be a meager Christmas. Their parents are poor, uneducated people, some of them indolent and wicked, while others, though honest, have scarcely enough to keep soul and body together."

"Well, what would be the best plan of bestowing the gifts—at their homes, or how? I might have a Christmas tree containing something useful as well as toys for them."

"I think the tree would please them most."

"Very well, I will undertake it, but, having never done such before, I shall need a great deal of help and advice from you. I will first have to know the names and ages of the children, and get some idea of what they would like and what they need. You can find that out for me, please."

"All right, Miss Helen, I shall be glad to help you in any way I can, and I shall not allow you to provide all these gifts, for they are twenty children who need to be remembered. I will let you know to-morrow the names and ages, for what we do must be done promptly! I must go now, and I trust you will find pleasure in the work, and I will help you in this cause. Good morning!"

"Good morning, Mr. Dalton. I thank you so much for your suggestion, and your visit has helped me a great deal."

That afternoon Helen donned her street dress and hat and started out to make her purchases without waiting for Mr. Dalton's report. She knew the girls would want dolls, so she first secured a number of them at the top store. The next morning when Mr. Dalton came he found her very busy. Near her was a large basket of materials of various hues and texture, while on the table were already several daintily dressed dolls that would please the most fastidious child; but what untold happiness they meant for some little waifs who had never possessed a real bought doll! He watched the beautiful girl with increasing admiration as with deft fingers she placed her needle and thread, creating dainty articles of fairylake beauty, taking as much interest as parents as though they were for her own precious sisters. She had said to him: "Since God has taken my own dear ones away from me to live with him, I must find other sisters in these poor little ones near me."

So the few intervening days passed on, Helen very busy from morning until late at night choosing and arranging the gifts that were to gladden so many lonely hearts.

Oscar Dalton saw her almost daily, ostensibly for the purpose of seeing how the plans were maturing, and to aid her in the undertaking; but he felt a strong magnetism about that beautiful, sad-faced girl which he could not define, which he did not allow himself to study out; yet all the while he was being drawn nearer and nearer the magnet, with

no power in himself to resist. He had only been in town a short while, and had never been alone with her before. He had seen her a number of times at different social gatherings, but she had ever seemed as a soul that dwelt apart, not because of haughtiness, but because she found no congenial spirits in all that "mad-ding crowd" called society. Helen had no thoughts now save the past and the work of the present. She did not even allow her thoughts to peer into the far future, did not look beyond Christmas day, when she hoped to see the fruits of her labor in the happiness and joy these gifts would bring to those who had never known such a blessing.

On Christmas Eve she worked late, until every package was in its place on the tree and everything in readiness for the morning. When all was done she went to her room, and, throwing herself across her bed, she burst into a flood of tears. All the pent-up sorrow that had been crushed back through these trying days now found an outlet, and she wept until she fell asleep. When she awoke the light of Christmas morning was creeping into her room. She dressed hurriedly and went down stairs. When she entered the library she saw what was meant for her gift from her father—a life-size portrait of her mother and one of the two sisters together. She could not look at them long, for the tears began to fall; and it would not do for a tea-table face to meet her guests.

She arranged the tree in a large room there at home, where the children had always played, and she had spared herself no pains to make it a thing of beauty; and it also proved a joy forever, for her sweet memories are the purest joys of life.

Oscar Dalton had told his protégée that he had a surprise for her, and they must all meet him at the school room at seven o'clock Christmas morning. When he reached it at five minutes before seven, every child was there, expectancy written on all their faces. He then conducted them to the home of Col. Charteris, telling them they were invited there by a young lady, and each one must see how well he or she could behave. Helen met them at the door and ushered them in. When all had found seats the curtain was drawn aside, and there before them stood the loveliest Christmas tree they had ever seen. Just over it in evergreen letters were the words, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, and good will to men." The tree was illuminated with tiny wax candles, sprangles and tinsel glistened all over it, while the boughs were laden with packages.

When Helen told her father her plan he gladly joined in making it a grand success. He called on the names on the packages while Helen distributed them. There were dolls for the little girls, and drums, tools, etc., for the boys; while each one received some useful article in the way of clothing. Then there were candies, fruits and nuts for all. Their faces showed their gratitude, though their lips knew not how to express it.

When they had started on their homeward way rejoicing, Oscar Dalton lingered behind. "Miss Helen, let me wish you a happy Christmas, and may you may know that peace which the Christ-child brought," and he placed in her hand a small package.

Thank you, Mr. Dalton; I am sure it is a happy Christmas for me, and I feel that I am in debt to you for it; for you know it was your suggestion. My little also is a happy one for you."

On opening the package she found it contained a beautiful bound book, a copy of poems by her favorite author. On the fly leaf was written the date. The days passed slowly on, and the New Year, with its hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, had begun; yet Rev. Oscar Dalton still made frequent calls at the Charteris home. These calls became more and more frequent as time went on, and he began to provide all these gifts, for they are twenty children who need to be remembered. I will let you know to-morrow the names and ages, for what we do must be done promptly! I must go now, and I trust you will find pleasure in the work, and I will help you in this cause. Good morning!"

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out a sound, a recognition independent of the visual organ, which acknowledges the kindred of congenial souls almost in the moment that they meet.

The autumn Oscar Dalton became the pastor of one of the largest churches in the town. His close application to his books had made him one of the best speakers, while his study of the Word and of human nature had given him great power over men. His well-balanced opinions won him the esteem of the older people while his friendly, sympathetic manner had gained the young. The young men, when they saw him firm he stood against all evil, yet was not harsh to the erring ones under stood that it was not in his own strength alone, but in a greater power within him.

He now felt that he could speak for the least back of him. He first went to Col. Charteris and told him all the story of his love, and asked for his approval.

"Oscar Dalton, many have been your wooers, but none have won the coveted prize. I tell you truly, I believe you worthy of even my given, quietly daughter; and if she gives her heart to you, I will gladly call you my son."

May you receive the coveted answer, and you both shall have my blessing."

He was not long in seeking an interview, and when he had told her how he had longed to speak, but would not, but now felt that she was necessary to make his life complete, he asked: "Helen, can you give me what I ask and share my lot, whatever it may be?"

Looking up, her dark blue eyes told the story, while her lips softly whispered, "Yes."

The wedding was not to be until Christmas Eve, because it was in the Christmas season they had known each other. They were to live with Col. Charteris, for Helen said she could not leave her father alone, and he wished for, and needed, a son's love and help.

The wedding day was bright and the church all beautiful in its trimmings of evergreens. There was no pomp or splendor, and Helen would have preferred a quiet, home wedding; but, for Oscar's sake, the ceremony was performed at the church of which he was pastor, and no more beautiful bride ever stood before that altar.

When they returned to their home they found among the costly array of wedding gifts one which was more valuable to them than any other. It was a meditation of the "Maiden and Child," and on the card attached to it were the names of those children who had gathered around the Christmas tree in her home the year before.

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At Greensboro with the Washington and Southern Vestibule Limited, train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations, with connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 10 for Greensboro, Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

At Greensboro with the Washington and Southern Vestibule Limited, train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville,